

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A U G U S T 6, 1801.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 9.

ON the evening of the 7th, the English ambassador here, lord Elgin, received a courier, who left Egypt on the 22d of April, and yesterday morning the following accounts were communicated to the foreign ministers here:

After gen. Hutchinson had compelled the French to keep within their lines on the defensive, he avoided engaging in any new action of consequence till the arrival of the reinforcement which he expected, and the army of the grand vizier. The grand vizier had proceeded on his march in the beginning of April, upon which the French evacuated Salahich and retired. Their retreat encouraged the Turks to hatten their march, and on the 23d of April they were only two days march from the advanced posts of the English.

Murad Bey had joined the English with his troops against the French.

Three important posts, among which were Damietta and Rosetta, were occupied by a strong English garrison. In all the smaller actions and skirmishes which had taken place during the last four weeks, the English had constantly the advantage.

At the departure of the courier the English had received a reinforcement of 5000 men.

The pacha Mehemer, who commands the advanced guard of the Turkish army, was formerly governor of Cairo, and expects to be restored to the same post, if the campaign should prove successful.

The reinforcements which the English in Egypt have received, came from Gibraltar, Minorca, and Malta.

BANKS OF THE RHINE, May 30.

We have reports here, though they certainly require confirmation, that three divisions of French troops will immediately enter the empire; that the first consul has declared that he will admit of no co-operation of any other power in the accomplishment of the peace of the empire, and to prevent all will immediately occupy the countries destined for compensations with French troops: in consequence of which a strong French corps will immediately take possession of Bamberg and Wurtzburg.

HAMBURG, June 2.

A congress is about to be opened at Petersburg, for the final settlement of the late disputes between Great-Britain and the northern powers.

Bonaparte, according to authentic letters from Berlin, has desisted from his late pretensions upon the electorate of Hanover, and the shutting the navigation of the rivers Elbe and Weser. The French minister, Bourmonville, at Berlin, has also assumed a much gentler tone in his diplomatic communications with the Prussian cabinet. Under these circumstances, it is expected that the Prussian troops will soon evacuate Hanover.

COPENHAGEN, June 2.

The English constantly reinforce their fleet in the Baltic. Last Saturday two English ships of the line and three frigates coming from the north sea passed by here for the Baltic, and the day before yesterday three frigates coming from the Baltic passed on to the Sound. An English cutter is arrived again at Elsinore from England with dispatches for Petersburg.

DOVER, June 7.

This morning at six o'clock failed a flag of truce, with a dispatch from Mr. Otto, which seemed very urgent, for there not being quite water enough in the harbour for the accustomed vessels to fail, it was immediately forwarded in an open boat to Calais.

At eight o'clock failed a passage vessel for Calais, having on board two or three French families of distinction.

LEYDEN, June 9.

In Italy and Switzerland they are chiefly occupied with framing and debating upon new constitutions, which are opposed and defended by the different parties with equal zeal. But more dreadful for humanity is, what the letters from the empire mention, that fresh calamities are to be expected there. Letters from Vienna say, "since a few days past, it is asserted" by most respectable people, and from the best sources, that new differences exist between our court and France, as well respecting the indemnifications in the empire, as of the grand duke of Tuscany, which differences it will be so much more difficult to settle, as they are connected with the negotiations between France and England, without a conclusion of which they will hardly come to an amicable settlement.

LONDON, June 9.

In the British house of commons, the 6th of June, Mr. W. Scott moved for a committee of the whole

house to-morrow, to consider of enabling his majesty to grant to the judges of the vice-admiralty courts at Jamaica, Martinique, and Halifax, certain annual compensations under certain regulations.

June 10.

The communication between M. Otto and his government, is now carried on no more actively than it ever has been before. It is conjectured, for we can only speak on conjecture, that our ministers wish to ascertain what hope there may be of peace, before the prorogation of parliament.

June 11.

From the circumstance of the cartel Eliza and Jane, Hermit, not having returned to Plymouth from Morlaix, for which port she sailed with prisoners the 31st ultimo, though the wind has been fair, it is conjectured she is laid under embargo, to prevent any communication to this country. This is a plan the French always adopt previously to a secret expedition taking place.

According to the latest accounts from Switzerland, the utmost agitation still prevails in that unfortunate country, particularly in the smaller cantons. Private associations are formed, which give the government considerable uneasiness, as their object is stated to be the restoration of the ancient order of things at all hazards.

June 12.

A letter from an officer on board the la Loire frigate, off Havre, dated June 6, has the following statement: Yesterday evening we went in to attack the enemy, both numerous and powerful, when compared to the other sea-port towns—Brest excepted. Our ship, by drawing too much water, was not able to come into action. The other ships of the little squadron engaged the enemy about two hours, and several that were observed to strike the French vessels. The batteries kept up a constant fire against the British; and although between fifty and sixty guns, in various directions, somewhat annoyed the vessels, yet our friends sustained little or no damage. The force of the French at Havre is as follows:

	Guns.	Men.
2 frigates (each of 36)	72	850
11 lugger gun-boats, 2 guns each	22	495
4 gun brigs, about 12 each	48	240
1 lugger,	16	50
1 schooner,	10	50
3 sloops, about 4 each	12	200

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The news from Egypt by the last Hamburg mail, do not come down later than the accounts which have been published in the Gazette. Of course, whatever is stated more than has appeared in the official details, should be received with proper caution. Lord Elgin would not have failed to mention so important a piece of news as the capture of 22 sail of French transports and their convoy, by lord Keith, had any such information reached him at the time he wrote. It must be observed too, that his accounts from before Alexandria, come down to the 22d April, the very date of the dispatches, which are pretended to have brought this account; as also news of a reinforcement of 5000 men having reached general Hutchinson.

This day arrived the Hamburg mail due on Wednesday. Its contents are of considerable importance, as the events it points at respecting Germany may lead to consequences which cannot be calculated.

The execution of the treaty of Luneville seems to meet with considerable difficulties, owing to obstacles arising out of the business of indemnifications, and secularizations which stand connected with that intricate matter.

Other powers have, it is said, interfered to prevent the secularizations being carried to the extent proposed by France, and agreed to by Austria; and also to effect some alterations in the present state of Italy.

In these indications of a renewal of havoc and destruction among the human race, we may see explained the dryness which has been observable for some time between Prussia and France; but be that as it may, once more

TROOPS OF FRANCE

Occupy German Territory,

Having crossed to the right side of the Rhine, and taken possession of several places, which they had lately abandoned.

Thus it should seem as if a new war was on the point of breaking out upon the continent; a war in which all the four military powers are likely to be engaged; Russia and Prussia against Austria and France.

WATERFORD, June 18.

Sunday the 22d light dragoons embarked at Cove, on board his majesty's ship Gorgon, and armed ship Good Design, and sailed on Tuesday evening for Egypt.

S A L E M, July 14.

S P A I N.

M. Urquijo, the Spanish prime minister, who was dismissed to make room for the prince of peace, is to be brought to trial for having conspired against the life of his rival. It is generally supposed in Spain that he will be condemned to lose his head. Several members of the administration are implicated in this affair. The whole extent of the conspiracy was unknown when the last accounts left Madrid; fresh arrests were daily taking place, and the utmost consternation prevailed in that capital.

B O S T O N, July 23.

L A T E F R O M M A L T A.

Last evening arrived in the lower harbour the ship Ossipee, capt. J. Freeman, from Trieste, via Malta, 65 days from the latter. Capt. F. informs, that the French have taken possession of Sicily and Naples, and garrisoned all their fortresses, and shut the ports against the English. This is very important to their affairs in Egypt, where nothing material had occurred since the 21st of March, except the surrender of Rosetta to the English, after a slight resistance. Six thousand Sepoys, under general Baird, had arrived at Suez. [Chronicle.]

July 24.

L A T E S T N E W S.

We are informed that captain Freeman, who has arrived at quarantine road, sailed from Malta on the 17th of May: That a few days previous to his sailing, a vessel arrived which left Egypt on the 29th of April, and brought intelligence that general Baird with 6000 troops from India had reached Suez, and that no military event of importance had occurred in Egypt from the capture of Rosetta to the time of her departure: That every exertion was made at Malta to reinforce and supply the British army in Egypt, and the troops under the prince of Conde had arrived to do duty in that island: That the British squadrons and ships in the Mediterranean had been hastened towards Egypt, in the hope of intercepting the French squadron which was bound thither; but this squadron, by the last accounts, was at the Isle of Elba, in the Tuscan sea. Captain F. brought us information relative to the hostility of the Barbary powers.

WORCESTER, (Mass.) July 22.

Blasting of the grain.—Much has been said of the deleterious effects of Barbary bushes upon English grain.—A strong fact is mentioned as occurring this season in the field of Mr. Nathaniel Harrington of this town. A single Barbary bush stood in a field of three acres of rye, the whole of which was blasted; the Barbary bush appeared to be the centre of the injury; near it the blast was absolute and total, as you receded from it the effect lessened, and at the greatest distance was the least.—The grain in the vicinity was every where good.

N E W Y O R K, July 21.

R E M O N S T R A N C E A N D R E P L Y.

Remonstrance of the merchants of New-Haven, on the appointment of Samuel Bishop, in the place of E. Goodrich.

To Thomas Jefferson, Esquire, president of the United States.

The undersigned merchants residing at the port and within the district of New-Haven, respectfully remonstrate against the late removal of Elizur Goodrich, Esq; from the office of collector for the district of New-Haven, and the appointment of Samuel Bishop, Esq; to fill his vacancy.—As the ground of our remonstrance, we represent, that the office, while filled by Mr. Goodrich, was conducted with promptness, integrity and ability, satisfactory to the mercantile interest of this district—a promptness and ability not to be found in his successor.—Believing the character of Elizur Goodrich, Esq; as an officer, to be unexceptionable, we lament that it should be conceived necessary, that a change in the administration must produce a change in the subordinate offices, and in this instance, we have especially to lament that certain measures have succeeded in deceiving the president so far as to induce him to appoint a man to an important office, who does not possess those qualifications necessary for the discharge of its duties. We hesitate not to say, that had the president known the circumstances and situation of the candidate, he would have rejected the application.—To prove this, let facts be submitted to the consideration of the president. Samuel Bishop, Esq; will be 78 years old in November next.—He is labouring under a full portion of those infirmities which are incident to that advanced period of life.—With these infirmities, and an alarming loss of eye-sight, though he was once a decent penman, it is with difficulty he can even write his name.—He was never bred an accountant, nor has the course of his business ever led